The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 61.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 30.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Census of children of school-going age in Municipal areas.

READ—

Government Order No. 850-61—Edn. 544-20-2, dated 23rd August 1921, directing that the work of taking the census of boys of school-going age in Municipal and Non-Municipal areas in connection with the Compulsory Education Scheme, should be done by the staff under the Municipal Councils and the Revenue Agency respectively and that no remuneration need be paid for this work.

2. Government Order No. E. 6125—Edn. 218-25-2, dated the 10th May 1926, directing that the amount of bill for Rs. 51 claimed by the Mysore City Municipal Council on account of charges incurred for purchasing the stationery required for the taking of census of children of compulsory age in the Mysore City, be paid by the Inspector-General of Education as a special case, pending issue of orders on the question as to who should meet such charges.

ORDER No. E. 112-123—EDN. 218-25-3, DATED 12TH JULY 1926.

Under Section 54 (*p*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, the establishment and maintenance of Primary Schools is one of the obligatory duties of Municipal Councils while under Section 56 (*c*) of the same Regulation, the taking of census is discretionary. As the two duties are differently treated by law, the implication is that the one does not form part of the other and as such, the expenditure, if any, incurred by the Municipal Councils for the taking of census has to be regarded as not included in the contributions paid by them for the establishment and maintenance of Primary Schools. But Rule 13 of the rules under Section 12 of the Elementary Education Regulation imposes an obligatory duty on the Municipal Councils of taking census of children of prescribed ages.

2. In conformity with the foregoing provisions, Government direct that all charges incidental to the taking of the census of children of school-going age in Municipal areas be borne by the Municipal Councils concerned, irrespective of any contribution paid by them for the establishment and maintenance of Primary Schools in the areas under their jurisdiction.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.

READ—

The following rules relating to the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination issued with Government Order No. E. 3481-3—Edn. 194-23-2, dated 31st January 1924:—

"Ordinarily no candidate who has not passed the Lower Secondary Examination taking English as a compulsory language or any other examination which is certified by the Department as its equivalent, shall be admitted into the IV Form of any recognised High School in the State. In special cases, the Inspector-General shall have the power to sanction the admission to the IV Form of pupils irrespective of this rule, on the recommendation of the Head of the School to which admission is sought."

"Heads of High Schools are hereby vested with discretion to admit pupils who have not passed the Lower Secondary Examination provided such candidates have passed in English and not failed in more than one other subject of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination."

2. Correspondence ending with Un-official Note No. 28, dated 25th February 1926, by the Inspector-General of Education regarding the revision of the above rules.

ORDER No. E. 227—EDN. 84-25-116, DATED 15TH JULY 1926.

Government consider that the rules read above require to be revised with a view to define clearly the powers to be exercised by the Head Masters of High Schools and the Inspector-General of Education in the matter of admission of pupils to the IV Form Class. In this connection, the Inspector-General states that according to the existing rule, Head Masters of High Schools are vested with the discretion to admit pupils who have not passed the Lower Secondary Examination provided such candidates have passed in English and not failed in more than one other subject of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, that pupils who are weak in Elementary Mathematics find it very difficult to cope with the work in High Schools and cannot easily make up the deficiency in that subject, as is possible in respect of other subjects and that it is therefore desirable to limit the concession to those who have passed in English and Elementary Mathematics and have not failed in more than one other subject.

Government are pleased to accept the proposal and to revise the rules as indicated below:—

"Ordinarily no candidate who has not passed the Lower Secondary Examination taking English as compulsory language (1(a) of rule of the rules issued with Government Order No. E. 3481-3—Edn. 194-23-2, dated 31st January 1924) or any other examination which is certified by the Department as its equivalent shall be admitted to the IV Form of any recognised High School in the State. The Heads of High Schools are, however, vested with the discretion to admit pupils who have not passed the Lower Secondary Examination, provided such candidates have passed in English and Elementary Mathematics and not failed in more than one other subject of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination."

"In special cases not falling under the above rule, the Inspector-General shall have the power, on the recommendation of the Head Masters of High Schools to which admission is sought, to sanction admission to the IV Form of pupils who have been prevented from appearing for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination for some reason, which the Inspector-General consider satisfactory, or who having appeared for the Examination fail either in English or Elementary Mathematics, or in more than one other subject of the Examination."

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Second Examination.

READ—

Letter No. 109, dated 2nd July 1926, from the Registrar, Mysore University, stating that at a special meeting of the Senate held on the 28th June 1926 in accordance with Ordinance 6, a resolution was passed to the effect that immediate steps be taken for the holding of a Second Examination for the B.A. and B.T. Degrees and in Part I of the B.Sc. Degree in the current year, that the probable extra cost of holding the above examinations a second time this year (*i.e.*, the excess of expenditure over receipts from

fees) is estimated roughly between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 and that the question of raising the scale of Examination fees to be levied from the candidates so as to make these Second Examinations as far as possible self-supporting will be considered by the Senate at its next meeting and requesting orders of Government in the matter.

ORDER No. E. 347-49—EDN. 9-26-2, DATED 22ND JULY 1926.

Government are pleased to accept the proposal of the Senate to hold a Second Examination in the current year for the B.A. and B.T. Degrees and in Part I of the B.Sc. Degree. Necessary action will be taken by the University to enhance the scale of fees so as to make the Second Examinations as far as possible self-supporting.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Unit for working out the percentage prescribed.

READ—

Paragraph 6 of Government Order No. 1827-80—E. A. G. 308, dated 16th May 1921, directing every officer authorised to make appointments to the public service to give preference to a candidate of a backward community in making an initial appointment so long as he possesses the prescribed minimum qualification even though he may be less qualified than other candidates until the proportion of candidates belonging to backward communities is raised to 50 per cent of the total strength in all headquarter and District offices of all departments.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 4472—25-26, dated 18th March 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, reporting that the District Inspector of Education, Chitaldrug, has filled up certain vacancies of School Masters by Brahmin candidates while there were qualified candidates of the backward communities under the presumption that paragraph 6 of the Government Order read above is not strictly applicable to his district as the percentage of officials of the backward communities in the institutions under him has exceeded the limit prescribed, *viz.*, 50 per cent and requesting orders in the matter.

3. Resolution of the Central Recruitment Board stating that the unit for the purpose of working out the percentage prescribed should be the department.

ORDER No. E. 164-223—C. R. B. 1-26-2, DATED 14TH JULY 1926.

Government are pleased to accept the above recommendation of the Central Recruitment Board and to direct that the department should be taken as the unit for the purpose of working out the percentage prescribed in the Government Order of the 16th May 1921, read above.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Subsistence Allowances to Prisoners.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 749—58-26, dated 10th May 1926, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, recommending that subsistence allowance may be granted on release to prisoners in the Jails of the State on the same scale as prevails elsewhere and stating that the extra cost involved by the proposal may amount to Rs. 500 per annum.

ORDER No. G. 401-12—Pris. 51-25-9, DATED 14TH JULY 1926.

Government are pleased to sanction the grant of subsistence allowances to prisoners on release from the Jails in the State to enable them to sustain themselves during their journey to their homes, at the rate of four annas per day, if the journey is to be completed the next morning after release and six annas per day or part of a day when the journey is longer. Five miles by road or three hours journey by rail or by other mode of conveyance will be considered sufficient to entitle a prisoner to the allowance. For purposes of calculation 15 miles by road shall be regarded as a full day's journey.

2. With a view to enable the prison authorities to correctly calculate the allowance, every Court passing a sentence will indicate in the warrant the residence of the convict and its distance from the nearest railway station.

3. The Inspector-General of Prisons will take action to have the rules in the Jail Manual amended accordingly.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Medical and Agricultural Departments.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Exemption of Residential Quarters from Municipal Taxation.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 1605-65—Ml. 171-21-8, dated 16th August 1922, exempting residential quarters attached to public institutions from payment of municipal taxation.

ORDER No. L. 323-76—Ml. 27-25-22, DATED 15TH JULY 1926.

The order quoted above states that if the duties of an officer are such that he should live *in close proximity to a public institution* and has no choice in the matter and if he is provided with free Government quarters on that account his occupation of such quarters would be for a public purpose and that such buildings should therefore be exempted from Municipal taxation under proviso (*a*) to Section 59 of Municipal Regulation and it was intended that the exemption should apply also to buildings that are near the institutions concerned, though not on the premises. But the use of the words "have to live on the premises of those institutions," in the last sentence of the order read above has given rise to some doubts as to whether the quarters are exempt from Municipal taxation when they are not actually situated in the premises of public institutions. With a view to remove such doubts, the words "or near" shall be added after the words," have to live on," in the last sentence of the order.

The last sentence of the order will read as follows with the above amendment:—

* * * * *

"They are accordingly pleased to direct, in modification of the Government Order read above, that residential quarters attached to public institutions for use of officers who, under the Rules, have to live on or near the premises of those institutions, shall not be liable to Municipal taxation."

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Refunds.

READ—

Letter No. C. R. 249—25-26, dated 20th May 1926, from the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore, recommending that under the circumstances explained, the District Registrars may be empowered to order refunds of Registration fees recovered in excess of the scheduled rates either by oversight or by wrong calculation up to a limit of Rs. 50 in each individual case subject to a period of two years limitation, all cases of doubt being referred to the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore.

ORDER No. FL. 151-2—REGIS. 40-25-2, DATED 10TH JULY 1926.

The recommendation of the Inspector-General of Registration is approved.

2. The Comptroller is requested to issue necessary amendments to the Mysore Account Code in the matter.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.